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WORLD COMMENT ON TASS STATEMENT ON NATO SESSION

LD131149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Close Interest"]

[Excerpts] All the world press agencies have published reports from Moscow detailing the TASS statement on the results of the NATO Council Rome session. The foreign press is commenting extensively on the basic provisions of this document, drawing special attention to its criticism of the hypocritical position of the United States and its West European allies over limiting the arms race.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes that it was primarily the U.S. administration's line toward stepping up international tension and urging on the arms race which was reflected in Rome. The BERLINER ZEITUNG contrasts NATO's aggressive militarist course with the Soviet Union's readiness, according with the vitally important interests of all mankind, to follow a sensible, realistic path of talks on the basis of equal rights and renunciation of attempts to disrupt the prevailing military equilibrium or to dictate one's will to others.

The Bulgarian newspapers draw attention to the Soviet Union's determination to implement steadily a broad program of peace proposals and initiatives. "Parity and equal security are the only sensible basis for talks," RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG notes that while the NATO Council Rome session was again demonstrating the aggressive essence of that bloc which, on Washington's instructions, is seeking to further raise the level of armaments, the Soviet Union advocates talks on the fundamental problems of the present day on the basis of observing the principle of equal security and without any prior conditions.

Giving an account of the TASS statement, the Belgrade newspaper BORBA draws attention to its conclusion that the Rome decisions reflected the U.S. administration course leading to the aggravation of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race. However, on this occasion too the Soviet Union states that it advocates the speediest negotiations on arms limitation.

The Washington POST notes that NATO's attitude toward the problems of limiting the arms race is assessed in the Soviet Union as hypocritical. The USSR believes that this position on NATO's part undermines the sensible basis for resolving this problem, the newspaper adds.

The Paris press points to the Soviet Union's justified doubts as to whether Washington is really prepared to resume talks on limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe.

The Soviet Union has clearly shown that it has great doubts with respect to the West's desire for talks, West Germany's DPA agency reports from Moscow. It is believed here that the West Europeans have obeyed and followed the U.S. strategic course imposed by Washington. The newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: Assessing the results of the Rome session, the TASS agency charges NATO with perfidy. Nonetheless, this does not mean that the USSR is no longer interested in talks with the West.

The Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT writes that the Soviet Union has assessed absolutely correctly the results of the NATO session as an attempt to mislead the international public and to cool the ardor of the demonstrations in many countries against the militarist plans of the United States and that aggressive bloc. It is precisely the NATO strategists, putting every obstacle in the way of solving the acute problems of the present day and disregarding the very important peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, who are aggravating international tension and leading matters toward a dangerous new twist in the nuclear arms race, THE PATRIOT writes. Only constructive and immediate talks with the Soviet Union can ensure the normalization of the international situation and peace throughout the world.

U.S. PRESSURING NATO PARTNERS ON ARMS BUILDUP

LD140900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2133 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 May (TASS)--The session of the Nuclear Planning Committee of the NATO bloc has ended here with new bellicose calls for a build-up in both conventional and nuclear forces by NATO. Hard on the heels of the decisions taken by the Rome session of the NATO council, which was held a week ago, the communique published at the end of the Brussels session stresses the need for a "strong and united" North Atlantic bloc possessing powerful military potential. Turning everything on its head, the NATO defense ministers made the "preservation of peace and stable political relations between East and West" dependent on a further build-up in the armaments and armed forces of NATO. In doing so they ignored the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Under pressure from Washington and in spite of protests from the public, the participants in the session confirmed NATO's earlier decisions on an annual 3 percent increase in real military spending. News agency and press reports make it plain that C. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, resorted to open "arm-twisting" during the discussion of this matter. In this connection a correspondent for the U.S. radio and television company, ABC, reported from Brussels that during the meeting the head of the U.S. Defense Department "had a crude altercation with the FRG defense minister over the question of NATO military expenditure." His tactic of unconcealed pressure irritated many defense ministers who know only too well that conviction about the need to cut back military spending is prevalent in Europe. The NATO defense ministers also called for the maintenance of "powerful and flexible nuclear forces in various forms." They confirmed once more their intention to implement the decision of the production and deployment in a number of West European countries of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems. This point was approved by them in the aftermath of the NATO Council session, in spite of the growing protest movement in Western Europe against the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and the NATO hierarchy.

Against this background, the clause in the communique about the U.S. intention to resume talks with the Soviet Union by the end of the year on medium-range nuclear missiles looks like nothing but a camouflage tactic, accompanied into the bargain, with various preconditions. Before and during the session the Pentagon chief, C. Weinberger, applied pressure on the NATO allies in an attempt to get their unequivocal support for the policing Rapid Deployment Force, created by the United States for intervention in "trouble spots" beyond NATO's sphere of operations. Not all the NATO members were enthusiastic about this idea. However, succumbing to Washington's pressure, the defense ministers wrote in the communique that "vital interest" could call for the deployment of the armed forces of individual countries beyond NATO's field of action. Specific measures to increase NATO's military potential were reflected in the directives approved at the session on the preparation of plans for expanding and modernizing NATO military forces in 1983-88.

Serov Hits 'Crude Pressure'

LD132035 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 13 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov: "Crude Pressure"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--Under the pressure from the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger resorting to the "arm-twisting tactics," the defence ministers of European NATO member countries have actually capitulated to Washington's demand to intensify military preparations and the preparations for stationing in Western Europe new U.S. nuclear missiles, as well as to support the dangerous global strategy of the United States aimed at interfering militarily in different parts of the world including the Middle East. The ministers agreed to the demand of the U.S. administration about the annual 3 percent increase in the military budgets in real terms, reiterated the December 1979 Brussels decision of the NATO Council to deploy in territories of a number of West European countries 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles and pledged themselves to contributing to "expanding the zone of NATO's responsibility" which practically means the intention to interfere, under the pretext of "protecting the vital interest of the West" in the affairs of peoples and countries far beyond the geographical sphere of the North Atlantic alliance.

Talking more specifically, what is at issue are plans to establish a multinational operational task force along the lines of the American Rapid Deployment Force, which could be rapidly moved to different areas of the world for suppressing the national-liberation movements, supporting pro-Western military-dictatorship regimes and assuring an unobstructed access for the West to the raw material resources of the developing nations, including access to the Middle East oil.

Since the Washington's course of whipping up the arms race and increasing the military budgets at the expense of the social-economic needs of the West European countries is meeting with the growing resistance of the public of these countries Weinberger was forced, according to the press, to exert "strong pressure" on its European colleagues. Besides crude warnings to the allies, he resorted to another ploy: With the help of one of the leaders of U.S. military intelligence, John Hughes, he again tried to convince the European ministers of some mythical "expansionist designs of Moscow," a "growing Soviet military threat," etc.

It goes without saying that the Pentagon chief had not a word to say about the Soviet peace initiatives, about the fact that it was the Soviet Union and not the United States that had made many proposals designed to curb the arms race and weaken international tensions, proposals most of which were rejected by Washington striving to achieve a military supremacy and world hegemony. The results of the three-day meetings of NATO's highest military leadership show that this time, too, Washington has been able to impose its adventurist course on its bloc partners.

SOLTAN HITS DECISIONS MADE AT NATO MEETINGS

LD140608 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] There has been more than the usual interest in the recent meetings of NATO politicians and military because the new administration in Washington would be making its debut and the position of Washington largely determines the foreign policy of the Atlantic alliance. But if anyone hoped commonsense would prevail and the stress would be on negotiation rather than confrontation he was sadly mistaken. All the decisions taken at the foreign ministers' meeting in Rome and at the meetings of military officials in Bonn and Brussels are geared to quickening the arms race, speeding up military preparations and involving America's European partners to an even greater extent in Washington's dangerous global strategy. True, mention was made of an East-West dialogue and there were attempts to represent Washington's consent to re-open talks with the Soviet Union towards the end of the year, to cut back nuclear weapons in Europe, as a great concession to the Soviet Union. But notice how Washington sees such talks. President Reagan's assistant on national security Richard Allen says the United States will negotiate only from a position of strength. Now, is this a basis to build trust on? Does it show a sincere wish to reduce military tension in a way that would be suitable to both sides? Unfortunately Washington seeks something quite different. It wants to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and gain control of areas of the world that it considers of vital interest to the United States, no matter where the areas may be or what the people living there may think of the U.S. (?pretensions).

The latest NATO decision engineered by Washington bears this out. One decision was to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe which would give NATO a 50 percent superiority in such weapons. Various ways were also discussed of setting up a NATO rapid deployment force to augment America's interventionist force of the same kind. Further, the European NATO countries reaffirmed their consent to increase military spending annually by three percent in real terms. They also took new commitments, to build strategic highways, airfields, weapon depots and other military facilities in Western Europe. All the decisions of the NATO meetings point to a clear-cut policy of confrontation. But today's weapons of war are so destructive that if used they could wipe out whole nations if not all of civilization. The Soviet Union believes it is essential for the sake of all nations to abandon attempts to upset the military balance and attempts to dictate to other nations and instead enter into talks on a basis of equality.

U.S. EMBASSY HANDED PROTEST NOTE ON PLANE INCIDENT

LD131618 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--The following note has been presented to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on May 13:

"The Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America:

On May 12 this year an insolent provocation has been committed at the Washington Dulles Airport by American authorities against the Soviet plane which was on a regular Washington-Moscow route, and also members of its crew and passengers.

A few minutes before the boarding a large group of FBI agents surrounded the plane. They forced their way into the plane, and actually captured it, having removed from the cabin the Soviet crew by rough force.

As was later established, in the absence of the crew the above-mentioned persons opened up instrument panels in the cabin, which created a threat to the safety of exploitation of the plane. The luggage which was in the plane, including that which belonged to staff members of Soviet official representations in the United States, was thrown out and unsealed. Diplomatic immunity has thus grossly violated, let alone the material damage that was inflicted. Moreover, part of the luggage was stolen.

During the bandit operation American agents behaved arrogantly, and when a representative of the Soviet Embassy demanded explanation of what was taking place they declared they were acting on orders from their superiors. That that was really so is also confirmed by the circumstance that nothing was done despite the fact that the Soviet Embassy had lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. Department of State demanding an end to the arbitrariness.

What has taken place is yet another example of the flagrant disregard by the American authorities for the centuries-old norms of international law, of elementary notions of decency, and shows that terror and banditism have been elevated in the United States to the status of official policy.

The Soviet Government lodges a resolute protest with the Government of the United States over this criminal, barbarous act that has been committed by the American authorities. The entire responsibility for the consequences of such actions inadmissible in the relations between the states, which mutually recognize each other, rests with the Government of the United States".

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 13 May carries an identical version.]

DETAILS OF 13 MAY DULLES AIRPORT INCIDENT REPORTED

LD131926 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 13 May 81

["An Anti-Soviet Provocation in Washington Airport"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--The Aeroflot plane with the number 86502 carrying out a flight from Washington to Moscow landed on May 13 at the Sheremetyevo International Airport three hours behind schedule. This belated arrival had nothing to do with the meteorological conditions; the weather over the Atlantic Ocean was good. The same, however, cannot be asserted about the political climate in the U.S. capital--the fact is that for some time already it has been increasingly determined by the "winds" and "currents" sadly reminiscent of the cold war days.

It is precisely the situation of an anti-Soviet hysteria that has made possible the barbarous provocation whose victims became a Soviet plane, its crew and passengers.

"It was a mere 20 minutes before the take-off when a group of armed FBI agents broke into the plane, rudely pushed out the crew from the cockpit and engaged in brigandage--I am just simply at a loss to find a more suitable word,"--says indignantly the navigator of the plane, Boris Muravyenko. "Without showing to us any official document, the American agents engaged in searching the plane. They poked into the navigation equipment, ripped open the floor in all the parts of the plane and, in addition, opened the panel containing the rope of the steering control of the plane. Pilots are well aware of the fact that this is one of the vitally important assemblies of an aircraft. A tiny mishap can spell disaster."

The luggage, including the one belonging to representatives of the official Soviet missions in the United States, was thrown down on the tarmac and unceremoniously pried open. This barbarous action was all the more outrageous that all the cargo that was subject to examination by customs officials had been in a strict accordance with the international rules, previously examined by the American customs service and cleared for travel. In the process of the search, part of the luggage was stolen.

The passengers including an expectant mother, a person who had recently suffered a heart attack, as well as children, were subjected to crude violence...by the time of the bandit attack on the plane, the passengers were already heading for the ramp. Locked up in stuffy buses, they watched their luggage being pried open and searched right there on the takeoff and landing strip. Later, the passengers were returned to the waiting hall. The whole of the bandit operation lasted three and a half hours.

"We expressed a resolute protest but the American agents paid no heed. It must be said that in these difficult conditions all the Soviet people demonstrated a remarkable sense of togetherness as a cohesive collective of people. Foreign passengers, including Americans, showed their solidarity with us. Despite the trials experienced, the crew, headed by the plane's commander, Hero of the Socialist Labour Alexandr Vitkovsky, adopted a decision not to ask for a crew replacement and to continue the flight. We are glad that the flight is successfully completed and we are back in Moscow again."

And now the word is to the passengers themselves: Ivan Basov, from the Institute of Lithosphere of the USSR Academy of Sciences says: "What has happened at the Washington airport is just mind-boggling. We were already preparing to board our Soviet plane when the FBI agents ordered the busses with passengers away from the plane, and actually seized it. It was an unprecedented action. They threw out of the plane all our luggage and set about searching it, crudely prying open boxes and bags. And all this went on for over three hours. As far as I know, the American side has not even apologized for these outrageous actions. The methods used by the U.S. authorities at the Washington airport are inadmissible in normal relations between states."

Vladimir Chernov, professor of the Geological Prospecting Institute, says: "The provocation in Washington extremely outraged me. All this happened in a country that flaunts its 'democratic institutions' and procedures. All the passengers of our plane were also as outraged as I was. The general reaction was that of anger and protest, resolute protest. The fact is that the FBI agents did not even bother to present any explanation for such unseemly conduct: They just took away our luggage and opened it. This is piracy, a grossest violation of the existing laws."

American passengers arriving by the same Aeroflot flight confirmed the story told by the Soviet citizens. Ken Silverfrank and James Rumble said the plane's departure was delayed by three and a half hours without any explanations offered as to the cause of the delay. "And only now we have discovered that our luggage has been pried open," they said.

"I have been working in the civil aviation for almost forty years; I have flown to many countries of the world but I fail to recall such a case of arbitrariness and rampage," says the general director of the Central Department of Aeroflot's International Flights, Yuriy Lugovoi. "Especially outrageous is the fact that these bandit activities have been undertaken, as was admitted by the participants in the attack themselves, on orders from official U.S. authorities.

We, working in the Aeroflot, Lugovoi said, are trying to make our contribution to the development of good relations between the Soviet and American peoples. Unfortunately, in Washington today the authorities appear to be interested in a different thing, namely, in sharpening international tensions and fanning an anti-Soviet psychosis.

The bandit attack on the Aeroflot plane at the Washington Dulles Airport testifies to the fact that the methods of open gangsterism cynically preached by Washington in foreign policy are becoming increasingly a part of the everyday practice of U.S. authorities.

DULLES AEROFLOT INCIDENT LINK IN U.S. CRIME CHAIN

LD140922 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 14 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Vorontsov]

[Text] New York, 14 May, TASS--The flagrant provocation against the Aeroflot airliner, staged by FBI agents on May 12th "by order from above" at Washington's Dulles Airport, is another link in the chain of crimes perpetrated in the United States against Soviet and other foreign institutions and companies. This time, however, it is not a question of connivance at gangster attacks, but an act of international terrorism officially sanctioned by the authorities. As reported earlier, the FBI agents in fact seized the airliner. In doing so, they violated diplomatic immunity and stole part of the luggage.

Throughout recent years the USSR mission at the United States in New York and also the missions of Cuba, Iraq and a number of other countries and some of their staff members, including those enjoying diplomatic status, have more than once been attacked, and this included armed attacks. Thus, a shot was fired into a living-room in the Soviet mission in February last year. In March of the same year, a powerful bomb was exploded inside Angola's mission at the United Nations. In September, a Cuban diplomat was killed in New York, an incident unprecedented for its seriousness throughout the history of the United Nations.

As for Aeroflot, in January last year a Soviet liner on the Moscow-New York-Moscow service was subjected to a deliberate attempt at sabotage. An inquiry revealed that the computer, controlling its approach and landing at the International Kennedy Airport, had been deliberately interfered with.

A distinguishing feature of these deliberate actions is that not a single criminal has been punished for them even after being identified. For instance, after identifying those guilty of attempted sabotage at Kennedy Airport, the authorities resolved not to institute judicial proceedings against them. Much evidence is available, showing that such a lenient attitude to the criminals is not accidental but part of a deliberate planned policy. Thus, following a series of noisy anti-Soviet gatherings in New York, marked by threats of violence against Soviet people, the New York State Supreme Court in December last allowed them to be held in immediate proximity to the buildings of the Soviet mission at the United Nations and the housing compound. Moreover, the court's injunction bluntly instructed the police to render assistance to the participants in these provocations and to safeguard their security.

The latest incident with the Soviet airliner shows that this time the barbarous action of flagrant violation of elementary rules of international law was committed directly on orders from the American Federal authorities. Earlier, Washington preferred to perpetrate such crimes through "unidentified persons" or, in some cases, through local authorities. In other words, this act of international terrorism was perpetrated at state level.

'SLANDEROUS' REPORT ON 'SOVIET THREAT' CRITICIZED

LD132215 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] New York, 13 May, TASS--The American Council on Foreign Relations has distributed a report which, according to its authors, is called upon to give Washington "practical assistance" in elaborating a political course as regards the Soviet Union. From the first to the last line, the report is permeated with the spirit of the cold war and is abundant in slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union. The core of the recommendations contained in the report is boiled down to the support for adventurism in American foreign policy, further mass escalation by the United States of military preparations and creation under Washington's auspices of some "super-bloc" on an anti-Soviet basis, comprising NATO member-countries and Japan.

The report, entitled "The Soviet Challenge: A Policy Framework for the 1980's," has been prepared by a group of congressmen and foreign policy experts from such U.S. brain trusts, notorious for their anti-Sovietism, as Brookings Institute, Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, Committee on the Present Danger, and others.

The authors assert that a "strong U.S. military posture," rather than the search for mutual understanding within the framework of the policy of detente, should become the basis of U.S.-Soviet relations. In this connection, they call for greater allocations to the Pentagon with a view to increasing the numerical strength and equipment of the armed forces, developing a new strategic bomber and a land-based nuclear-missile system, as well as developing and deploying tactical nuclear forces.

It is proposed to expedite the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force and establishment of a network of American military bases and strongpoints in the Persian Gulf area, to increase American arms deliveries to that region, strengthen ties with reactionary puppet regimes and invigorate espionage activities.

The report unequivocally points to the "need" for larger arms deliveries and other aid to terrorists sent to Afghanistan from outside. As is known, such was the implication of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent remark.

The section of the report dealing with the current situation in the Polish People's Republic is also permeated by the spirit of interference in the affairs of sovereign states. Support for the subversive antisocialist elements operating there and incitement to actions against the people, state and party with the guaranteed "Western aid" is proclaimed as one of the most serious tasks of NATO at the present stage.

Of great alarm are "recommendations" to Washington on the question of bilateral and multilateral talks, including the problem of limiting strategic offensive armaments. They propose to stall or freeze altogether the SALT process, abandon talks on the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and on a comprehensive test ban.

Stressing the anti-Soviet direction of American-Chinese relations, the authors advise the administration to strengthen and develop these relations and expand the deliveries of equipment to China to be used for military purposes.

The report sets forth a number of demands for the U.S. NATO allies as well as Japan with an open aim to turn them into accomplices in Washington's imperial claims to world domination.

This is the second report marked by the seal of aggressiveness and adventurism, which is distributed by the Council on Foreign Relations after the Reagan administration took office. The content of these "documents" is a surprisingly accurate replica of the public remarks by the most rabid opponents of detente and advocates of the cold war, including highly placed officials of the U.S. Government. It seems that making the report, the authors carried out a political propaganda order designed to justify with the help of the distortion of facts Washington's course towards kindling international tension.

PRESSURE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEVELOPING NATIONS NOTED

LD132149 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 13 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 13 May, TASS--The United States has launched at the UN a campaign of pressure against the developing countries in a bid to force them to toe Washington's line in debates on major international issues. All sorts of ploys, from polite persuasion and arm-twisting outside the halls of UN committees and commissions to public threats and flagrant blackmail, have been brought into play.

In this context a symptomatic briefing was held for American journalists in the U.S. mission at the United Nations by a high-ranking State Department spokesman; details of the talks have been "brought to the knowledge" of diplomats from the developing countries. The U.S., the spokesman said, will closely follow at the United Nations how countries vote and distribute economic aid and technical assistance accordingly.

With great-power pretensions that are typical of the officials of the current U.S. administration, the spokesman cynically explained that Washington intended to reward or punish countries at the United Nations depending on their conduct.

Having assumed such an imperial course in the community of nations, the U.S. has lately been blocking virtually all major international initiatives put forth by the developing countries.

Global talks on economic issues, in the course of which the developing countries hoped to secure the West's consent to the establishment of just and equitable relations in the commercial and financial spheres, also fell victim to this policy. Following manoeuvres lasting many months, the United States announced that it will not determine its final position before this autumn.

The U.S. also sabotaged the completion of the drafting of an international law of the sea convention providing, in particular, for making available to the developing countries part of the profits from the exploitation of sea'ed mineral resources. It was against this provision of the convention that the U.S. monopolies came up in arms.

The hopes of U.S. diplomacy to rally together the developing countries at the United Nations on an anti-Soviet basis were met with "understanding" only by such allies of Washington as South Africa and China.

Washington's attempts to whip up militarist hysteria in the world are not winning support at the United Nations either. It is quite symptomatic in this context that a constructive and businesslike discussion was held at the preparatory committee of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. The delegations which participated in the debates, including those from the developing countries, called for practical steps in curbing the arms race and for resuming the dialogue on the limitation of strategic arms.

U.S. 'BRAINFATHERS' PLAN TO DRAW JAPAN INTO ANZUS

LD140120 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 13 Jan 81

[TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov: "Knocking Together Blocs"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--The article in today's New York TIMES on Japan's possible adherence to the military bloc ANZUS cannot pass unnoticed. The very appearance of the article in such an authoritative newspaper shows that the plans to draw Japan into the military grouping led by the United States are quite real. And the closer become the American-Japanese "allied ties" the more tangible nature is acquired by such designs on the part of Washington.

One may wonder why Washington which has long had a bilateral military pact with Tokyo already should strive to add Japan to the tripartite militarist alliance which includes the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The fact is that even without this the United States has a broad possibility to exert pressure on its Far Eastern partner. The recent U.S.-Japanese summit meeting was, as is known, marked by a further drawing of Japan into the global military-political strategy of the United States of America.

The commitments assumed during that meeting by the Japanese side to raise its combat readiness, to patrol vast water spaces as well as to protect sea lanes should be viewed in the context of the repeated statements by representatives of the U.S. administration to the effect that Japan should become a naval force policing a significant part of the Pacific Ocean.

Today's article in the New York TIMES directly echoes such appeals. It asserts that enlarging ANZUS by adding Japan would constitute a big contribution to assuring security in the area. But the reference to "security" here is clearly far-fetched. Japan's joining the ANZUS, in the opinion of the brainfathers of the plan, could not only breathe new life into the senescent organism of that typical brainchild of the power politics. Japan would have to assume a significant share of the burden of military preparations of the bloc, and the sphere of its actions as a policeman of the Pacific Ocean would be significantly expanded.

Washington has always striven to create in Asia a certain semblance of a "NATO's junior partner." Back in the past, these designs were linked with the SEATO bloc into which the United States had managed to draw a number of Asian states. But that creation of John Foster Dulles proved to be short-lived. The fact was that the creation was far too odious, and the wind of change which began to blow in Asia in the wake of the defeat of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam dealt a fatal blow to SEATO. At present, Washington would like to militarize the ASEAN, peddling around the idea of the so-called "Pacific community." A definite role in this plan is also assigned to trying to enlarge the ANZUS bloc by adding Japan to it.

But peace and stability which are the goals of the peoples of that region cannot be assured by the American strategy of blocs. The way toward a positive development of the situation there lies through a goodneighbourly cooperation of all the countries concerned. The Soviet proposal to elaborate and apply confidence-building measures in the Far East opens up such a way.

COMMENT ON APPOINTMENTS TO ARMS CONTROL POSTS

LD131511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 5

[G. Vasilyev "rejoinder": "They Put the Cat Among the Pigeons"]

[Text] Imagine what would happen if a pathological arsonist were appointed chief of a city's fire service. Or if, say, a malicious poacher were made chief warden of a reserve. Or if, finally, an inveterate hooligan were to teach the rising generation. It is not hard to surmise that the residents of the city, the animals in the reserve and the children would all have a hard time.

But what if the struggle for disarmament were entrusted to an inveterate "hawk"-politican or Pentagonite champion of acting "from a position of strength"? Do you think this is an irrelevant question? Judge for yourselves.

New appointments have been made in Washington. As news agencies report, the White House has decided to entrust the leadership of the so-called Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Eugene Rostow. The same anticommunist Professor Eugene Rostow, who in the sixties, while holding the post of U.S. under secretary of state, did everything to prolong the American intervention in Southeast Asia. More recently, as chairman of the "Committee on the Present Danger," he has violently attacked the Soviet-American talks aimed at controlling the insane race for means of mass destruction.

A good match for him is another fresh-baked Washington "fighter for peace"--Lt Gen Edward Rowny. A fierce opponent of the SALT II treaty, he once resigned specifically so as, not being tied by service discipline, to fight openly for the interests of the military-industrial complex. Edward Rowny is now to be chief U.S. representative at the talks on disarmament and arms control.

Can we expect the aforementioned gentlemen to be vigorous in the field of military detente? No more, I believe, than a paralytic in sports competitions or a born misanthrope in the role of defender of mankind's interests.

As regards the third appointment, there is "full conformity with the post held," as the saying goes. By decision of the White House James Beggs, vice president of General Dynamics--one of the Pentagon's chief contractors and supplier of ballistic and cruise missiles, fighter-bombers and nuclear powered submarines--is being made director of NASA. Does this not prove to whose interests the U.S. space program is increasingly being subordinated?

They have put the cat among the pigeons' [brosili shchuku v reku], as the saying goes.

The portraits of Washington's "new recruits" explain a great deal about the Republican administration's policy in a sphere of such vital importance to mankind as curbing the arms race. It is a policy which arouses legitimate alarm among all sober-minded people both inside and outside the United States. For even the most insane arsonist who has set himself the goal of burning down an entire city seems a harmless scalawag compared to a statesman prepared to jeopardize mankind's existence by piling up mountains of missiles and nuclear explosives.

COMMENTS ON OBSTACLES CREATED IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD140222 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 May 81

[TASS news analyst Aleksander Kozlov: "Illegal Actions by U.S. Authorities"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--The Court of Appeals of Cook County, Illinois, adjourned the hearing of the case about the Polovchak family's demand that their 12-year-old son be returned to them. The illness of the defence counsel was pleaded as a pretext for the delay. Whatever pretexts are used, however, there is no justification to the outrageous fact that American authorities have been for twelve months artificially creating various obstacles to prevent Mikhail Polovchak and his wife Anna from returning to their native country with their children, 17-year-old Natasha and 12-year-old Vladimir. Moreover, they illegally granted political asylum to a minor.

This is a flagrant violation of not only American but also international law, as well as an outrageous mockery of morality. American authorities are trying to separate a child from his parents in an effort to deprive him of Soviet citizenship and forcibly make him a U.S. subject.

The Polovchaks are not being given back their child, kidnapped under a direct instruction of state authorities, because they do not want to live in the United States any longer. They are being terrorized and threatened with violence, so that they renounce their intention to return home. Mikhail Polovchak recently told journalists: "We are like in prison here. I do not preclude shooting at us, as everything is possible in this country.

The shameful actions of American authorities have caused general indignation.

PRC'S HOSTILE ACTIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

LD131044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 12 May 81

[By TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--The Beijing rulers are continuing their hostile actions against the SRV. In the last 4 months alone the Chinese military has attacked Vietnamese border posts and peaceful villages more than 700 times. Chinese heavy artillery is systematically shelling the border regions of the SRV and large groups of armed Chinese soldiers are encroaching on the territory of the republic. Attempts are being made to seize particular hills in Vietnamese territory and secure a hold on them. As a result of bandit raids there are dead and wounded civilians. Chinese vessels are unceremoniously encroaching on the territorial waters of the SRV over the whole length of its sea borders. Aircraft from the Chinese Air Force are violating SRV air space.

Along with the armed provocations on the border, Beijing is launching an expansive psychological war against Socialist Vietnam. Groups of saboteurs and spies, made up of Vietnamese of Chinese origin--the so-called Huaqiao--who have deserted to the PRC, and who are carrying out a propaganda campaign hostile to Vietnam and organizing acts of sabotage and diversion, are being sent into the territory of the republic.

The intensification of hostile activity toward the SRV is closely linked with Beijing's general line aimed at exacerbating tension in Indochina and in Southeast Asia as a whole. Striving to prevent the situation in the region from stabilizing and in order to maintain conditions for the implementation of its hegemonistic and great-power plans, the Beijing leadership is not only stepping up armed provocations against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos but is also rejecting outright any initiatives directed at ensuring security for the countries of this region.

At the end of last year the Beijing leaders, without any grounds for doing so, rejected the peace initiative of the SRV Government which proposed to the Chinese Government to start, before the end of 1980, the third round of talks between Vietnam and China that had been broken off unilaterally by Beijing. This year they rejected a proposal from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos to sign bilateral treaties with the PRC on peaceful coexistence which would create the conditions to eradicate tension in Southeast Asia.

In response to the manifestation of good will by the countries of Indochina, the Beijing hegemonists, encouraged by American imperialists and other reactionary forces, have stepped up interference in the internal affairs of Indochinese states.

However, Beijing's hostile and subversive activity against the countries of Indochina are doomed to failure. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea engaged in peaceful, creative labor, enjoy the unfailing support of the fraternal socialist states, of other peace-loving countries and of a wide cross section of the progressive world public.

BABRAK KARMAL LAUDS USSR AS 'LOYAL FRIEND'

LD121250 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 May, TASS--"The April revolution is of an irreversible nature. It was an act by the working people of Afghanistan", it was stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal when addressing soldiers and officers of Kabul garrison.

"The enemies of the Afghan revolution, the imperialism of the United States, the Beijing hegemonists, the militaristic circles of Pakistan and the region's reaction", he said, "have unleashed an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. In these conditions, when the revolutionary gains were threatened, the people of Afghanistan found support in the person of a sincere and loyal friend--the Soviet Union, the acknowledged protector of peace, freedom, democracy and social progress. When imperialism unleashes war against working people it is the obvious, natural and inalienable right of every people to chose its true friends", he stressed.

Babrak Karmal spoke highly of the performance of the people's armed forces in the struggle against intrigues by imperialism and reaction, stressing that "the Afghan Army plays the determining role in the final victory in the just class struggle". "We have firm faith", he said, "that under the leadership of the PDPA the DRA's Armed Forces will fulfill the task entrusted to them".

Babrak Karmal presented orders and medals to soldiers and officers of the people's armed forces of the DRA who displayed courage and heroism in the struggle against the forces of counter-revolution, imperialism and reaction.

Speaking on behalf of the soldiers and officers, the DRA Minister of National Defence M. Rafi' assured the party and government that the people's armed forces would firmly stand guard over the interests of the working people of Afghanistan, the gains of the April revolution, the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the DRA.

DRA MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PEACE INITIATIVES CITED

LD131835 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 13 May, TASS--A press conference was held here today for local and foreign journalists. A statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was read out at the press conference.

Desirous to normalise through peaceful means the relations with neighbouring countries and striving to put an end to subversive activities from their territories, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan put forward a year ago--on May 14, 1980--the proposals aimed at a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and normalisation of relations with Pakistan and Iran, the statement points out. Over the year that passed since the publication of the May 14, 1980 statement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan undertook many concrete steps to put its proposals into life.

In February this year, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammed Dost clearly stated in New Delhi that Afghanistan was ready for a dialogue with Pakistan and Iran without any preliminary strings attached.

The foreign minister was ready to meet Pakistani and Iranian representatives in the presence of U.N. Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim or his representative. The Pakistani and Iranian authorities gave no reply so far to the flexible position of the Afghan side.

The recent events show that the policy of the aggressive imperialist NATO circles, specifically the U.S. policy, is the main obstacle to political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The new American administration, which insolently flouts the basic norms of international law and the UN Charter, openly sided with the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements and promised to provide them with up-to-date arms and ammunition. The American administration is negotiating with the Pakistani authorities deliveries of large quantity of up-to-date weapons to Pakistan. In the light of the above-mentioned facts, the vague references which are made in the communique of the recent session of the NATO Council on the need of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are undisguised hypocrisy. These unseemly manoeuvres have the aim to camouflage the negative obstructionist line of the NATO aggressive circles in the question of a dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

It is exactly because of imperialist pressure that the Pakistani ruling circles have not till now answered the peace initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and made no practical steps towards political settlement.

As to the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan it is stressed in the statement, it remains consistent and constructive. The following was said on this issue in the speech, which was delivered on the eve of the third anniversary of the April revolution by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"We have taken the necessary steps. The leaders of the neighbouring countries--Iran and Pakistan should now have their say. Everything depends on to what extent they are thinking over their responsibility for normalisation of the situation in the region and what practical reply they will give to our proposals."

COMMENTARY ON AFGHAN RELATIONS WITH IRAN, PAKISTAN

NC131405 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 May 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: May 14 marks the first anniversary of the publication of the statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on ways to overcome differences with Iran and Pakistan, the countries neighboring Afghanistan.

However, as everyone can see, the intervention in Afghanistan's affairs has not halted at all during the past year. Forces of imperialism, of the Chinese hegemonists and of the Zionists continue their undeclared war against the DRA and send mercenary groups, trained in camps on Pakistani territory, to Afghan territory. As you know, Afghan brigands have nested on Iranian territory as well.

Unfortunately, no effective steps have been taken to implement the proposals put forward by the DRA 1 year ago. In addition, the U.S. imperialists are trying to show a completely negative reaction to these proposals. For instance when there was an inclination in Pakistan to realistically assess Afghanistan's proposal, Washington hurried and destroyed it immediately.

U.S. envoys are incessantly being sent to Pakistan and the U.S. President loudly voiced that the United States is determined to place arms at Pakistan's disposal. In other words, the imperialists' efforts to preserve and aggravate the tension in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are obvious.

As is known, neither have the DRA proposals on the political solution of the problem found any positive reaction in Iran. At the same time it seems that there is no reason for Iran to be dissatisfied with its close neighbor. DRA foreign policy is based on the principles of peace, respect for the sovereignty of other nations and countries and respect for their right to self-determination. Afghanistan is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, of which Iran too became a member after its revolution. It is completely obvious that such a policy can only rouse respect.

As far as DRA domestic policy is concerned, in my opinion this policy should be understood in Iran. The Afghan nation, like the Iranian nation, has carried out a heroic revolution and has overthrown the despotic regime. The Afghan nation is firmly determined to lay the foundation for a new life--free from exploitation and social injustice. The DRA Government is carrying out changes for the benefit of the meek.

Dear friends: I am confident that the policy, which the DRA Government adopted, can only dissatisfy the enemies of this nation. I think that you know to whom I refer--the imperialists and reactionaries on whom the Afghan counterrevolutionaries rely. Meanwhile it should be noted that any type of assistance to the counterrevolutionaries, on any pretext or for any reason, is tantamount to intervention in Democratic Afghanistan's affairs. This also applies to the assistance to Iranian counterrevolutionaries. The Afghan nation, like the Iranian nation, cannot agree to such an intervention and to not resisting it.

As you are well aware, intervention in the affairs of other countries is a general and typical phenomenon of imperialist foreign policy. Another point not to be ignored is the fact that by throwing other nations at Afghanistan's throats, the imperialists want to disrupt relations between these nations and the Soviet Union, and especially harm Soviet-Iranian goodneighborliness.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union continues to stand steadfast in its stance and never betrays its friends, nor does it refuse to carry out its responsibilities toward its allies, including Afghanistan. The imperialists are well aware that cooperation with the Soviet Union ensures the basic interests of the Iranian nation, consolidates your country's independence and helps it to resist imperialist machinations.

As for the peaceful solution of a problem, as clarified a year ago in the DRA's statement, I want to point out once again that it is worth paying the utmost attention to this program since it opens vast possibilities for the establishment of truly goodneighborly relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors--Iran and Pakistan--and for normalizing the regional situation.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET CSSR LEADERS ON JUBILEE

LD140933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers on the anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and on our own behalf we send you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Fascist invaders.

Nine May, 1945, was a notable event in the history of the peoples of Czechoslovakia. It brought freedom to Czechoslovak soil and opened up the bright prospects of independent development and social progress. In the intervening years, the working class, the cooperative farm peasantry and the working intelligentsia have, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the Communist Party, attained outstanding results in the construction of a new society, in the development of the economy, science and culture and in improving the well-being of the working people.

Your national holiday this year assumes particular significance. The recent 16th CPCZ Congress advanced a large-scale program defining the targets for the construction of developed socialism for the years to come. In a few days time, the Czechoslovak people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, which has sustained all its trials with honor and is approaching its jubilee as a mature and fighting political force, having accumulated a large amount of valuable experience of leading society. These important events will undoubtedly inspire Czechoslovak working people to new attainments in all spheres of the country's political and socieoeconomic life.

Czechoslovakia today is a progressive and highly-developed state making a worthy contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA and plays an active part in the struggle to strengthen security in Europe, for peace, the relaxation of tension and disarmament. The consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the CSSR has earned widespread international recognition.

The Soviet people express their profound satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which has withstood the test of time, is growing stronger and is developing. Political, economic and cultural ties, which are constantly deepening in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, foster the successful performance of tasks in socialist and communist construction.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress open up extensive new prospects on this path, consonant with the fundamental interests of our countries and the entire socialist community. On this notable date we wish you, dear comrades, all the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia happiness, prosperity, and fresh success in the construction of a developed socialist society.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

CSSR'S FOJTIK COMMENTS ON CPCZ'S RECENT HISTORY

LD132335 Moscow TASS in Russian 1010 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TASS)--"Events and reforms, which had no precedent in the past centuries, have taken place in the life of our country during the years the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has been in existence, especially in the years when it has been in the yanguard of the ruling working class," Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes in KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee journal, in an article devoted to the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ.

"It is imprinted on the memory of our people that only under the leadership of the Communist Party were they able to free themselves from the rule of capital, secure national sovereignty and become genuine masters of their own country," the author points out. "And on several occasions they have had the opportunity of assuring themselves of the fact that the party has remained true to the goals it set for itself 60 years ago on its creation, and that the essence of its policy was and still is to ensure the well-being of the working man, to serve the working class and all working people."

"Since the creation of the CPCZ particularly during the years when it was in the vanguard of the ruling working class, events and changes have taken place in our country which have no equal in the course of preceding centuries as far as their historical significance is concerned.

"All attacks by the enemies of our people are directed in the final count against the Communist Party," the article says. "It is the Communist Party that has thwarted and continues to thwart their counterrevolutionary plans and machinations. They are not loath to use any slander in an effort to discredit the party in the eyes of the working masses, both in this country and abroad. What they dislike in our party, especially in its principled policy, is the fact that it is guided by the theory, strategy and tactics of Leninism. Leninism is the Marxism of our epoch. In the course of our revolution and in the practical work of building socialism in Czechoslovakia it has shown itself to be a correct teaching, a dependable instrument of radical reforms in society and of emancipating the working man, an inexhaustible source of creative energies for the party and the people, an unshakable basis of our successes and our victories."

"The consistent internationalism of the CPCZ is resented by all of our enemies. Loyalty to proletarian internationalism is a thouchstone of dedication to revolution for every party which speaks on behalf of the working class and in its defense."

"As is well-known, one of the main aims of the counterrevolution at the end of the 1960's was to obliterate this great tradition, and to 'transform' the party in such a way so as to make it deny its international obligations and break its fraternal bonds with the CPSU and other revolutionary parties," Jan Fojtik continues.

"In fact, what could speak more plainly about the real designs of the initiators of the 'resurrection process' than the base attempt to trample on one of the most important precepts and one of the most important achievements of contemporary history and of our revolution? However, despite all the attempts to compromise it, it was impossible to elminate the party just like that and to remove it from the political scene. Therefore, the forces of reaction tried to change the nature of the party and make it review its program, break away from Marxism-Leninism and from the principles of proletarian internationalism, change itself and its class structure into an instrument to destroy socialism, with the goal of including our country in the imperialist sphere. The foiling of these attempts, and the restoration of both the Marxist-Leninist nature of our party and of its leading role in society after April 1969 may be counted as one of the most notable stages in the most recent history of our peoples and the history of the party.

The last 30 years of our development show beyond any doubt, Jan Foutik says, that with the consolidation of socialism and its shaping as an international system and with the growth of its influence on other countries, our adversaries are making increasingly subtle attempts to liquidate or weaken socialism, now in one country and now in another. If earlier imperialism was aiming to overthrow the socialist system by force and violence, it is now employing increasingly refined methods of subversion. But however hard our enemies may try to camouflage their plans, for instance to "improve" socialism, "to turn it back to national sources," to "revive" it, make it more "democratic and humane," they remain essentially unchanged. What they want is to undermine the roots of socialism, to destabilize it, to interfere with its advance throughout the world. But all these new efforts by the enemies to conceal their designs, to find new ways to effect counterrevolution--as was the case, for instance, with the "creeping" counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia --only show the need for vigilance. One must also see that imperialism places reliance on an increasingly wide and active use of revisionists and opportunists of all hues and shades, of various dissidents and malcontents in one or another socialist country.

CSSR'S HULA COMMENT ON ECONOMY, SOVIET TIES

LD140855 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19 Signed to Press 4 May 81 p 19

[Article by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the State Planning Commission: "CSSR: Program of Creation"]

[Text] The general line of building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, which was adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress and elaborated by the 15th congress, enjoyed further development at our party's 16th congress. The work of the 16th congress and the decisions adopted there convincingly attest to the correctness of the Leninist course being pursued consistently by the CPCZ, to the strong unity of the party and its unshakable determination to achieve still higher goals in the CSSR's economic and social development. The congress emphasized that the CPCZ adheres firmly to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and that one of the chief tasks of its policy is to strengthen unity with the CPSU and all the communist and workers parties of the countries of the world socialist system.

The 16th congress evaluated highly the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose decisions inspire us in our work. The CPCZ fully supports the CPSU's new peace initiatives proclaimed from the platform of the 26th congress.

Our congress greeted with a sense of pride and with great satisfaction and joy the fact that the delegation of Soviet communists at the 16th CPCZ Congress was headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We are proud of the high evaluation which Comrade Brezhnev made of the CPCZ's activity in his speech at the congress. The bonds of friendship and close cooperation linking us with the CPSU, the USSR's peoples and the Soviet state have not only a sound ideological basis but also a broad and constantly strengthening material base in the sphere of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. We see the further comprehensive development of this cooperation as the guarantee of the success of Czechoslovakia's economic and social development.

Main Guidelines

The 16th CPCZ Congress adopted "The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development in the CSSR for 1981-85." This program proceeds from the premise that the material resources and the public and spiritual forces accumulated by us in the process of socialist building create a reliable basis for the further development of social production. It is necessary to strengthen this basis still further and utilize it as efficiently as possible. Everything we do and all our efforts for the development of socialism are designed for the working people's benefit, for the good of man.

Despite the complexity of the internal and external conditions of the CSSR's economic development, our country's potential increased still further in the last 5-year period. The national income increased 20 percent during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Industrial and agricultural production increased. Progressive structural changes continued to be made in the economy, and our participation in socialist economic integration grew more profound.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan we also continued to implement social programs, adapting the pace of their fulfillment to the potential of the resources created. Citizens' living conditions improved, and the use of private and public consumption funds increased.

The 16th CPCZ Congress directed us to implement more consistently the party's long-term economic strategy, which consists in improving production efficiency and work quality, switching the economy to the path of intensive development, making rational use of production potential, saving resources, improving management, widely developing the working people's initiative and involving our economy more deeply in socialist economic integration and the international division of labor.

The basic aim of party policy is to maintain and also improve the living standards attained by the population and its social guarantees, this being in accordance with the results that will be achieved in the sphere of developing the national economy. Commensurate growth in average wages will be ensured in direct relation to the results of economic activity, given consistent observance of the principle of everyone's vested material interest and their contribution to the results achieved.

Great attention is devoted to satisfying the population's material requirements. We orient production and trade activities toward better satisfying the demand for good-quality and technically more sophisticated products. We are stepping up responsibility for, and interest in, ensuring that goods of the required range and quality are produced and put on the market.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan growth of 14-16 percent is envisaged in the national income. Industrial production is to increase 18-20 percent, and agricultural production approximately 10 percent.

It is proposed to achieve these and other planned rates of national economic development by enhancing its intensification, increasing labor productivity, saving energy and materials and making fuller use of fixed capital. Home-produced raw and semifinished materials, fuel and energy resources and imported resources will be maintained at practically the level reached at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan or will increase more slowly than before. This means that we must strive for a further increase in national income with the same labor and material resources.

The growth of national economic efficiency, the raising of labor productivity and the increase in our economy's export capability--which will be one of the most complex tasks in the Seventh 5-Year Plan--will depend on the qualitatively more rapid and efficient use of scientific and technical potential. Only on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology is it possible to develop the most progressive sectors, such as electronics and microelectronics and comprehensive mechanization and automation, to reduce the share of physical labor, to extend progressive technology and to improve production management and organization.

It will be necessary to achieve a fundamental shift in the whole process of capital construction. The conditions of the new 5-year period do not permit an increase in the level of capital investments achieved earlier. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we are faced with resolving complex problems of capital construction with orientation toward the most urgent needs and the most economical use of the capital being invested.

Role of Socialist Integration

The achievement of the main aims and the fulfillment of the chief tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are conditional on the broadening of the CSSR's participation in the international division of labor and, primarily, in socialist economic integration. Czechoslovakia's future development and its people's prosperity and happiness are inconceivable without close, comprehensive cooperation with the socialist community countries, and particularly with the Soviet Union. We see the land of the soviets and economic integration with its tremendous economic and spiritual potential as the guarantee of Czechoslovakia's development in subsequent years.

The long-term targeted cooperation programs, whose implementation has already begun, are the basis for deepening Czechoslovakia's participation in socialist economic integration. The long-term program of specialization and coproduction which we have adopted with the Soviet Union for the period through 1990 plays a key role in the development of our economic cooperation with the CEMA countries. It creates preconditions for broadening bilateral cooperation in individual sectors, for increasing production efficiency and series production through an increase in reciprocal deliveries of specialized products, for the joint development of new machinery and equipment and its unification and standardization, and for the coordination of license policy. Apart from everything else, the program will promote technical progress and help to reduce undesirable dependence on imports from nonsocialist countries. This orientation of cooperation is enshrined in protocols on the coordination of national economic plans in the period 1981-85.

The need to develop new, still more effective forms of cooperation is now assuming special topicality.

"Life itself poses the task," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "of supplementing the coordination of plans with the concerting of economic policy as a whole. Questions such as the rapprochement of the structures of economic mechanisms, the further development of direct ties among the ministries, associations and enterprises involved in coproduction and the creation of joint firms are also being placed on the agenda, and other forms of combining our efforts and resources are also possible."

Improving the Management Machinery

Our own experience fully confirms the urgency of resolving the tasks associated with increasing the efficiency of national economic management, and we intend actively to promote their elaboration and realization.

The 16th CPCZ Congress emphasized that the fulfillment of the new, more complex targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is conditional on the consistent realization of a range of measures to improve planning and management of the national economy. Changes in the system of planned management at all levels and in all links of management must be actively utilized for the intensification of the national economy, the more consistent introduction of the results of the scientific and technical revolution, the realization of demands for improved work efficiency and quality and the creation of more favorable conditions for people's comprehensive creative activity.

The improvement of the quality of planning as the basic component in management of the national economy and the strengthening of the plan's role on the basis of the consistent application of democratic centralism in the process of drawing up and realizing the plan are to play an important role. We consider it necessary to strengthen plan discipline, to improve the quality of the plan and to achieve a higher degree of coordination in economic activity.

The 16th CPCZ Congress outlined complex targets in the sphere of our motherland's social and economic development in 1981-85. They are feasible, however. Addressing the congress, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, emphasized that the preconditions for fulfilling the adopted program consist in its reality, in the party's cohesion, in its close link with the people, in our country's strong unity with the socialist community and, particularly, in comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union.

ANTI-SOVIET THRUST OF WARSAW EXHIBITION SCORED

LD141039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Provocative Exhibition"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May--A large poster in front of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute's main building invites visitors to see an exhibition of certain "independent" publications.

What kind of exhibition is this, mounted in one of the halls of a major academic institution?

You only have to acquaint yourself with the first few stands for everything to become immediately clear. Here is a collection of literature published clandestinely and illegally in Poland and also literature published in the West. It is unambiguously directed against the people's system and socialism and against Poland's genuine interests. On display is a set of the Paris-published emigre magazine KULTURA, well-known for its anti-socialist, antipopular articles and which freely gives its pages over to the personalities from the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other oppositionist, hostile forces. In the middle of the hall, pasted up on a special stand, is a leaflet entitled "Robotnik," illegally published since the fall of 1977 and distributed in many regions of Poland. There is a separate section of caricatures mostly of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet character.

Truly one must have a complete lack of elementary culture or political tact and hate socialism literally pathologically to collect all this and put it on general display. Moreover, as an announcement says, the holders of the exhibition intend staging a book fair here 17 May when all this provocative "literature" will be sold openly.

'SOCIALIST PLURALISM' IN POLAND CRITICIZED

LD132232 Moscow In Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] The universality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which bourgeois ideologues and revisionists try to oppose with the thesis about national interests and (?various) models of socialism, is a scientifically based expression of the objective unity and indivisibility of the contemporary revolutionary process in the world.

This development is carried out on the basis of strict general applications [prawi dlowosci]. Since they have been established in a theoretical way and verified by the experience of socialist community countries, (?no) national echelons of the working class can leave them out (?in the name) of success for the working class, either in an international scale or in each individual country.

Now, due to the difficulties existing in Poland, where various heralds of pluralism and tolerance in the sphere of ideology and culture, and also in the task of party construction have come to the fore--the Western press does not hide its delight over pluralism in Poland. What is hiding behind the concept of socialist pluralism is nothing other than the (?old) social-reformist theory of the third way [trzecia droga]. It serves the anticommunist--only more refined--propaganda and is aimed against Marxism-Leninism, striving to deprive it of its proletarian class essence.

USE OF AWACS AIRCRAFT NEAR POLAND RAPPED

LD140844 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 14 May 81

["Rude Intervention"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, 14 May, TASS--While NATO countries urge others to refrain from "any outside intervention into Polish affairs", they themselves are directly intervening in the internal affairs of that country. The DDP news agency reports from Brussels that the NATO Military Planning Committee is studying information obtained as a result of operations of AWACS aircraft, "which the United States made available to NATO during the sharpening of the crisis in Poland."

This refers to American aircraft, specially fitted with electronic instruments for air espionage of the territory of Poland and other socialist countries. For several months a group of these espionage planes operated from the NATO Air Force Base Ramstein on FRG territory. Quoting the FRG Defence Ministry, the DDP agency says that the planes made some 150 flights during which they collected information on the situation "inside Poland and around it."

The flights were made in close proximity to the state frontier of the Polish People's Republic and also in the Baltic region. Information was transmitted from the AWACS planes to Bundeswehr ground stations for processing.

NATO leaders will continue using espionage planes in future, too. Quoting "experts", the DDP agency emphasises that the American AWACS aircraft "can be called on again at any moment." Meanwhile, in February 1982 the West European NATO partners will get the first of 18 AWACS planes, which will be constantly based on Geilenkirchen (FRG). It is thought that they will operate "along the frontiers" with socialist countries from Norway to Turkey.

CEAUSESCU REMARKS AT RCP ANNIVERSARY MEETING NOTED

LD240731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 4

[Text] Bucharest, 9 May, TASS--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Romanian capital's public to mark the RCP's 60th anniversary has been held here.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, delivering a speech, stressed that the RCP was born at a time of powerful revolutionary enthusiasm generated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, which had world-historical significance and led to the creation of the world's first workers-peasant state. Fighting under conditions of clandestineness and savage terror, the Romanian communists defended working class interests and resulutely advocated cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Recalling the Soviet Army's victory over Hitler's Germany, the successful antifascist rising of 1944 and Romania's liberation from fascism, the speaker stressed that the RCP headed the struggle to build socialism.

The RCP and Socialist Romania, he continued, will continue to make their contribution to the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world. Like all the Warsaw Pact states, Romania advocates the speediest initiation of talks for the solution of all the questions which worry mankind, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. In this connection we consider very important the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Aleksandrov on Anniversary

LD140354 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--"Guided by their Communist Party, the working people of Romania have gone a glorious path of struggle against capitalist and landlords. They won the popular revolution, laid the foundations of a new system and are now successfully building a 'socialist society with all-round development', according to the documents of the Romanian Communist Party", Nikolay Aleksandrov writes in the CPSU Central Committee monthly KOMMUNIST to mark the 60th anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

"The three-million-strong party indefatigably works to increase its leading role in all spheres of socialist construction. It concentrates much on improving the performance of the state, its national and local bodies, on developing socialist democracy and on getting the working people involved in industrial management and public government".

"The CPSU attaches great importance to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the RCP", the author of the article says. "Relations between our parties and peoples rely on the solid basis of community of the social systems, Marxist-Leninist ideology, identity of long-term objectives and goals, and common interests in the defence of our peoples' revolutionary gains from encroachments by imperialism. Soviet-Romanian relations are being promoted in conformity with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed July 7, 1970, on the principles of full equality and respect for the sovereignty and independence of both states, and are part of relations between socialist countries in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Organisation of the Warsaw Treaty, which reliably ensure the free development of socialist countries and their successes in the construction of a new society".

"The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, including the Socialist Republic of Romania, lead a persistent struggle for consolidation of peace, elimination of the war threat and preservation and deepening of detente. Well-known is the programme of peace initiatives worked out by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states at its sessions in Bucharest, Moscow and Warsaw."

TRUD PRAISES ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD121431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Commemorating the Jubilee"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, May--On 8 May it is 60 years since the foundation of the RCP. Its creation was a turning point in the history of the development of the country's revolutionary movement and in the history of Romania's working class.

Observing the path which has been taken, the RCP, Romania's working class and working people are rightly proud of their achievements. During the years of socialist development, Romania was transformed into a country with a dynamic economy and a flourishing science and culture. Romania now produces 4,700 percent more industrial output than in 1938. The people's living standard has risen considerably as a result of the intensive economic development.

The 12th RCP Congress was of great significance in the life of the party and the people. It formulated a broad new program for the country's socialist development. During the current 5-year plan (1981-85) the volume of industrial production will increase by 47 percent and of agricultural production by 24-25 percent. The population's real income will increase by 23 percent in keeping with this.

As the 12th RCP Congress noted, comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries will play a great role in the forthcoming 5-year plan. Soviet-Romanian relations are characterized at present by dynamic development in all spheres. In the last 30 years the volume of trade between the two countries grew 1,000 percent. From 1976 through 1980 it amounted to R9.8 billion.

During the friendly meeting in the Crimea in August 1980 between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, the need was stressed for continued expansion of economic cooperation. It was noted that the Soviet Union and Romania, together with the other fraternal countries, will strive to deepen integration and cooperation on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, which will bring each participant even more perceptible benefit.

Of course, the tasks facing Romania's working people are not simple ones. But the successes achieved hitherto in all spheres of life under the Communist Party's leadership are a guarantee that what has been outlined will be fulfilled. Marking the glorious jubilee of their vanguard, the Communist Party, Romania's working class and all the people regard the future with confidence.

LCY'S MOJSOV CITED ON OUTSIDE ROLE IN KOSOVO RIOTS

LD140753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Events in Kosovo"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May--It is reported here that an LCY Central Committee plenum has been held to examine the question of "hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo" (an autonomous region of Yugoslavia on the border with Albania). The Yugoslav press quotes detailed extracts from the report delivered at this plenum by LCY Central Committee Presidium President L. Mojsov.

The report stresses that the hostile action was of a counterrevolutionary nature from the very first and was an attempt to use violence and weapons to occupy individually vitally important institutions. The hostile and counterrevolutionary elements' activity, the speaker noted, was carefully organized from a foreign agent center under cover of nationalist slogans. L. Mojsov stated that the leaders and organizers of this center will stand trial in the people's court on counterrevolutionary activity and criminal charges. He stressed that "there will be no concessions to the enemy," no compromises until the counterrevolutionaries' total defeat.

I.V. ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S KONTIC

LD121035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 7 May L.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received R. Kontic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and talked with him.

The talk took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON POPE JOHN PAUL REPORTED

LD131616 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Rome, 13 May, TASS--An assassination attempt on Pope John Paul the Second was made today in the square in front of St. Peter's Cathedral. An unidentified gunman made several shots at him. According to ANSA agency, the pope was wounded and taken away by an ambulance car.

The would-be assassin has been detained.

FURTHER ON F. MITTERRAND'S ELECTION IN FRANCE

Brezhnev Cable to Mitterrand

LD131615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] To Mr Francois Mitterrand

Esteemed Mr Mitterrand,

Personally and on behalf of my colleagues I congratulate you on your election to the post of president of the French Republic.

The Soviet Union and France and the peoples of our two countries are linked by traditional relations of friendship and cooperation. We advocate that these relations develop in all spheres and continue to remain a major factor for peace. I express the hope that the Soviet Union and France will continue to promote East-West mutual understanding in the interests of curbing the arms race, disarmament, liquidating hotbeds of military conflicts and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world.

I wish you success in your work and the friendly French people well-being and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

'Change' for France

LD131211 MOSCOW SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 May 81 p 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Change"]

[Text] The presidential election in France has ended in defeat for Valery Giscard d'Estaing and victory for Francois Mitterrand. According to preliminary figures from the French Ministry of the Interior, F. Mitterrand collected 52.06 percent of the vote in the second round, while V. Giscard d'Estaing got only 47.93 percent.

The socialist candidate's victory is an important event for France and for all Europe. It is a case of a change that in a certain sense shakes the foundations of the Fifth Republic. Not for nothing did Rally for the Republic candidate Jacques Chirac, one of those knocked out after the first round, call on French people on the very eve of the second round "to consider the seriousness of the choice they were making" and "to be aware of the threats that Mitterrand's election would create for France (or, to be more precise, for the institutions of the Fifth Republic--G.D.).

The fact that French people, on consideration, voted for Francois Mitterrand says a great deal. It would be wrong to reduce the significance of this poll to the chance play of political forces, as certain Western observers are doing. It would be more correct to ponder above all the reasons for the defeat of V. Giscard d'Estaing, who was supported by all the country's rightwing forces, and also its business circles.

The existing socioeconomic situation in the country decisively influenced the election results. Unemployment has hit 1.7 million people, the increase in inflation [as published] is running at about 15 percent per year, production is falling and there is a general decline in working people's living standards. French people voted for Mitterrand because they hope for change. That was the assessment of the meaning of the vote that Mitterrand himself made on 10 May. "This victory," he stressed, "is above all a victory for the forces of youth, the forces of labor, the forces of creation and renewal."

It will be recalled that Mitterrand's program envisages nationalizing the 10 biggest companies and banks, ensuring full employment, increasing the wages of low-paid workers and employees, lessening the tax burden on the poor and increasing that on large fortunes, and so fourth. F. Mitterrand believes that the way out of the crisis lies in creating new jobs, stimulating production, increasing the population's purchasing power and expanding the domestic market.

F. Mitterrand received the votes not only of socialist voters and sympathizers, but also of the Communist Party electorate. The latter fact imposes certain obligations on the new president. French Communist Party [PCF] Secretary General Georges Marchais has stated that the PCF, which made its contribution to the socialist candidate's victory, is prepared to play its part in effecting the changes the country expects. "We are prepared," G. Marchais stressed, "to assume responsibility both in the government and in all other spheres of national life for the pursuit of a new policy aimed at achieving full employment, justice and social progress, national development, prosperity and freedom, a policy of initiatives in favor of peace, disarmament, independence and the solution of all major world problems, the policy the country needs."

But what does F. Mitterrand think about this?

On 5 May he told the newspaper VINGT-QUATRE HEURES: "The Socialist Party's position with respect to the problem of the alliance of leftwing forces has never changed. Our party has always believed that only the union of the people's forces can defeat the rightists, remove the present majority and carry out the changes essential to assert France's dignity." Mitterrand stressed that the unresolved problems in relations between the left-wing forces parties would be resolved only if they are approached seriously and seriously tackled immediately after the elections.

According to Mitterrand's plan, a transitional government will now be created. The National Assembly will be dissolved and new elections will be held before the end of June, which, he is convinced, should lead to the formation of a new leftwing majority in the Bourbon Palace.

What will French foreign policy be like under the new president? In the New York TIMES' opinion it will remain unchanged. "I want," F. Mitterrand said in the same interview with VINGT-QUATRE HEURES, "France to be a reliable ally to its friends and to respect its commitments. I am also one of those who believes that France should seek good relations with the great powers. But I want France to be above all a factor of peace and to act as a strong and esteemed interlocutor in the international arena." The Soviet Union and France are linked by traditional relations of friendship and cooperation. We are in favor of these relations developing in all spheres under the new president too and remaining a major factor of peace. We hope that the Soviet Union and France will continue to promote mutual understanding between East and West in the interests of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, of eliminating hotbeds of military conflicts and of consolidating security in Europe and throughout the world.

Comment on PCF Role

LD140941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "After the Election"]

[Text] Paris--An important event has occurred in France's political life: The Socialist Party candidate Francois Mitterrand has been elected president of the country. The official handover to him of the powers of head of state will take place during the last 10 days of May. Then F. Mitterrand will appoint a prime minister and the other members of the new government and, as he promised during the election campaign, dissolve the National Assembly, in which the bourgeois parties currently hold a majority. Early parliamentary elections are to be held during the latter half of June.

The main result of the election, as the press here is noting, is that the majority of French voters condemned the socioeconomic policy pursued for the last 7 years. This has led to an unprecedented increase in inflation and unemployment and to a decline in the living standards of the working strata of the population. As a result the discontent gripped not only the working class but also many representatives of the middle strata.

F. Mitterrand's victory was promoted in considerable measure by the vigorous and militant campaign to expose big capital's policy mounted by the French Communist Party. "Without the communists," L'HUMANITE writes, "last Sunday's victory would have been impossible. Without them the changes in the country cannot be carried out." This is why the French Communist Party stated immediately after the election of the new president that it is prepared to assume its share of responsibility in all spheres of the nation's life.

The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] urged people to vote for the Socialist Party candidate, and he was supported by other leftwing trade unions. As CGT Secretary General G. Seguy declared, the CGT is prepared--the sooner the better--to start talks with the new government and management representatives for the purpose of formulating measures aimed at satisfying working people's vital needs.

The bourgeois leaders are also summing up their results. With the prospect of an early parliamentary election, they are hastening to regroup their parties' ranks and formulate new tactics.

As it discusses the election results, working France hopes that the promised measures aimed at reducing unemployment, improving working people's material living conditions and reducing social inequality will begin to be implemented once the transitional period is over. At the same time France's peace-loving public is expecting the country's foreign policy to continue to promote East-West mutual understanding in the interests of curbing the arms race, of disarmament, of eliminating hotbeds of military conflict and of strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world.

FRG JOURNAL ON WEST'S MOVES AGAINST POLAND CITED

LD131504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Bonn 13 May (TASS)--The journal BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALS POLITIK has published an article entitled "Sights on Politics" on the subject of interference by the mass media and FRG political figures in the internal affairs of Poland.

The article stresses that Western mass media carries out broad interference in events in Poland. Western radio stations such as the BBC, Radio Free Europe, German radio and Deutsche Welle are not only supporting the opponents of the Polish state, but are also playing the role of smugglers by carrying over the borders communications calling for certain political action. "The Polish fever" in the Western mass media was conceived with far-reaching aims and directed at forcing state power in Poland to concede and to give ideological, political and organizational freedom to those who want to gradually but radically change Poland's power structure and foreign policy.

The West, the magazine notes, tirelessly pushed the Solidarity trade union association toward its turning into an anticommunist opposition. The majority of the West's mass information means gave "advice" on the best way to conduct a struggle against the PZPR and the government, such as the threat of strikes and their application. From the summer of 1980 this flung the country into economic chaos. If Solidarity's rightwing is regarded primarily as the wedge to smash the political structure of Poland and evoke an errosion of power, then KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is regarded as the general headquarters for an offensive against the PZPR and the state.

The mass information media in the FRG has done much to defend KOR and to give open support to this antistate and antigovernment group, the article stresses, especially as it has willingly given its pages for articles and interviews by leading KOR figures. Diverse help for KOR and its antistate program; methods of giving out information and commentaries, by means of which they generated strike fever--all this is evidence of a process which can be described as none other than continual and single-minded interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

One of the signs of the West's interference in the internal political conflict is named by the journal as the attacks on the PZPR. They depict the policy of the party in the blackest possible colors, denying its inarguable services in the revival of Poland after 1945. The polygraphic might of the Springer empire--this is the "heavy artillery" which was brought against Poland, against its political structure and the Communist Party. In the West they plan on using Poland as a Trojan horse, with the help of which they want to "blow up" the entire Eastern bloc and radically change its social system.

The article says that the CSCE Final Act, signed by representatives of 35 states, contains the obligation of noninterference and a precise description of what is understood by this. The head of the FRG Government also signed this firm obligation on 1 August 1975. But if one looks to see how this word has been kept in relation to Poland since the 1980 summer crisis, one will come to the uncomfortable, not to say shattering conclusion: The principle of nonintervention has been thrown overboard, not only by journalists, but--which is worse--by representatives of the FRG. Those forces in the FRG which, despite treaties and documents openly and aggressively demanding a reconsideration of the results of World War II and postwar borders, are trying to gain advantage from the dramatic events in Poland. There are neo-Nazi organizations and land associations which still enjoy the support of the state and which continue to exert influence.

How can it happen, the journal asks, that political figures in the Bonn government camp, and even federal ministers have made statements in connection with the events in Poland which categorically contradict the CSCE Final Act and the obligation on noninterference contained in it? It would seem that the foreign minister ought to be one to choose his words carefully, that his post obliges him to show care and extreme restraint, but Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as long ago as the first moment of the Polish crisis stated: "We have never left doubts that we will support Gdansk and Szczecin," which amounts to KOR and for action against the Polish Government.

In conclusion, the journal writes: He who pours fuel into the Polish fire is pursuing an extremely risky game. Poland is situated not in a political wilderness and, what matters, is not a minor power. Suffice it to give a superficial glance at the political map to determine the significance of Poland for the European Continent from the point of view of the balance of forces needed in this region. Postwar Poland, with its new social structure and encircled by friendly socialist states, is closely linked with the Soviet Union whose army, while liberating this country, lost over 600,000 men. Poland, with its protected borders, has become an important factor in the balance of Eastern and Western forces in Europe. Without this we would not have had 36 years of peace in this part of the globe. Any attempt to disturb this balance, to cast doubt on the accomplished historical process and tear Poland out of the socialist community is wrong and can have dangerous consequences, for the West as well. For destabilization of the political structure in Poland will inevitably lead to destabilization of peace in Europe. There cannot be and will not be a Warsaw Pact without Warsaw.

COMMENTARY ON CYPRUS TALKS, ELECTION ATMOSPHERE

NC140815 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 13 May 81

[Mikhail Fedorov commentary]

[Text] As you know, the next meeting of the intercommunal talks to settle the Cyprus problem has been fixed for 2 June. Unfortunately, as the Cypriot press points out, the formal talks currently being held are going through fresh difficulties. In this case, the difficulties are related to the holding of parliamentary elections. A strange situation is developing: The main issue, the just and rapid settlement that should be of interest to all Cypriots, has become, for some politicians, the object of preelection speculation.

The long and difficult efforts to resume the dialogue are well known. For this reason, it would have been logical for us to expect that in the course of the preelection contest, separate candidates and political groups would have struggled together to find a new path for a rapprochement between the two communities by submitting new proposals that not only would contribute to the creation of a favorable climate for holding the talks but also would give them a constructive character.

Unfortunately, this has not happened. The preelection struggle has clouded the atmosphere of the talks to such an extent that they are proceeding with difficulty and, thus, the two sides have decided to slow down the pace of the talks even more for the sake of preserving the process itself. Certain segments of the press have considerably intensified the attack against the intercommunal settlement procedure; pessimism and mistrust are being spread over the possibility of reaching an agreement in the talks.

Through their own bitter experience, the Cypriot people have become aware of the aims of the various plans which were imposed on them in the past: the plans of Vance, Ball, Acheson and the so-called American-English-Canadian framework. Hiding behind all three plans, as President Kiprianou has recently stated regarding the last U.S. plan, was the aim of partitioning Cyprus. Partition would mean the loss of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the Cypriot Republic. Undoubtedly, not a single Cypriot would agree to this.

The Soviet Union's position on the Cyprus problem remains unchanged and, we presume, well known to the Cypriots. The Soviet Union consistently supports the achievement of a rapid, just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem based on the preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot Republic which follows a nonaligned policy. The most serious prerequisite for achieving such a solution is noninterference in Cyprus' domestic affairs and the creation of conditions for a constructive dialogue between the two communities. The creation of such conditions does not lie on the path of drawing up various plans and forms of settlement as those already mentioned here, but on the path of consolidating peace and cooperation on the island and in the region. Among these prerequisites are, first of all, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the abolition of all foreign military bases. Only a situation of peace can contribute to the restoration of a climate of confidence which is so necessary in continuing the constructive dialogue. The progressive public opinion in Cyprus calls for this.

ARKHIPOV, KEKKONEN MEETING ON 13 MAY REPORTED

LD132125 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 13 May, TASS--President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen today received at the presidential palace in Helsinki First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who came to Finland at the head of a Soviet governmental delegation to participate in the ceremony of putting into exploitation the Lovisa-2 atomic power station.

Questions of Soviet-Finnish relations which are based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948 were considered during the talk which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. It was noted that these relations were developing positively in the spirit of the results of the negotiations between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen in Moscow in November 1980.

The interlocutors emphasized that the Soviet Union and Finland attached great significance to further development of economic cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and consideration of each other's interests.

They noted that further expansion of joint construction of industrial and power-generating projects on the territory of both the Soviet Union and Finland plays a major role in trade and economic links between the two countries. A good example are atomic electric power stations in Lovisa which generate a considerable part of the electric energy consumed in Finland.

In the evening Prime Minister of Finland Mauno Koivisto gave a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation. Speeches were exchanged at the dinner.

BREZHNEV, SWEDISH KING EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD121223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, in which he conveyed hearty congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Swedish people on the occasion of the country's national holiday. I express the confidence, the telegram says, that the successful development of traditional good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries will continue for the good of the Soviet and Swedish peoples and in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace throughout the world.

In a telegram in reply, the Swedish king expressed the sincerest gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the congratulations and good wishes.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD131628 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received the Ambassador of Italy in the Soviet Union Guiseppe Walter Maccotta [as received] in connection with the completion of his mission and his coming departure for home.

The talk was held in a friendly atmosphere.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON HABIB'S MISSION TO SYRIA

LD131848 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 May 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Washington has decided to perform yet another act in its stage play "appeasement in Lebanon." White House special representative Habib has been instructed to visit Damascus once more to compel Syria, under the cover of mediation, to yield to the Israeli ultimatum. This ultimatum can be summed up by Tel Aviv's demand to weaken the air defense power of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, bearing in mind that this will in fact mean providing the most suitable circumstances for Israel to embark on a wide-scale action in Lebanon, as the U.S. press put it.

The Arab's attitude to Philip Habib's mission is reflected in the article which the Jordanian TIMES carried. It is rather stupid and absurd to believe that the United States is capable of assuming the role of mediator in the Lebanese crisis when it continues to give Israel arms, money and diplomatic support, the article says. The Jordanian paper then points out the humiliating reality as far as the Arabs are concerned--namely, that the United States is sending its mediators to the Middle East at a time when U.S. senior officials declare at least three times a week at the U.S. Senate that maintaining Israel's superiority over the Arabs must be the basis for the power-ratio in the Middle East.

SYRIAN SAM INSTALLATION SEEN AS 'FORCED MEASURE'

LD131411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "They Are Indulging the Aggressor"]

[Text] Beirut, 8 May--Tel Aviv is producing bellicose statements. The aggressor is again engaging in saber-rattling and is openly encroaching on Lebanon's security. In the last few days Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Shamir, Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Commission, and other Israeli leaders have threatened the Lebanese people, the Palestinian Resistance Movement and Syria.

Portraying black as white, they are trying to prove that the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon "threaten" the security of Israel's borders and that this, you see, gives the Israeli state the "right" to deliver a preemptive strike. In particular, the decision by the inter-Arab forces command to deploy surface-to-air missile installations in the Al-Biqa' Valley has caused "indignation" among the Israeli elite. As the press--the American press included--admits, this decision was a forced measure in response to the increased frequency of raids by Israeli aircraft, which a few days ago shot down two Syrian helicopters that were part of the inter-Arab forces in Lebanon.

The war hysteria over Lebanon which is being fueled by the Israeli elite is becoming increasingly dangerous. To all appearances, political observers here note, it is a case of another attempt to perpetrate overt military intervention against the Lebanese state and to aggravate the Near East situation still further. The reports coming in from the south of Lebanon that the intensive concentration of Israeli Armed Forces has begun in Major Haddad's bogus pseudostate are causing deep concern among the country's political circles.

At the same time Israel's armed provocations against the peaceful Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees are still going on.

What is the reason for Israel's increased aggressiveness, and why is Tel Aviv engaging so openly in saber-rattling to threaten Lebanon?

Observers here are unanimous in the opinion that Washington's patronage is at the bottom of the Begin government's militarist adventurism.

It is no accident, Beirut papers write, that the American administration, while making a show of "concern" at the situation in Lebanon, has not once opposed the Israeli interference in Lebanese affairs and is essentially encouraging Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations, although it is perfectly clear just how seriously these threaten the interests of peace in the region. Washington is continuing to supply Israel with modern weapons, regarding southern Lebanon as a kind of proving ground.

AN-NIDA', AL-LIWA and other Lebanese papers write that the tragedy the Lebanese people are experiencing is the direct result of the Camp David policy and of the subversive activity of Israeli expansionist circles and their imperialist patrons. This is proved yet again by the current deterioration in the Lebanese crisis, which can be resolved only within the context of an overall Near East settlement. Arab political circles are returning over and over again to the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. Their implementation is regarded here as a realistic and most effective way to eliminate the hotbed of tension in the Near East and restore the long-awaited peace on Lebanese soil, which has suffered so much.

ISRAEL PREPARING FOR 'LARGE-SCALE INCURSION'

LD131710 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 13 May, TASS--The Israeli military are preparing a large-scale incursion into Lebanon. According to reports from the country's south, Israeli military hardware, including tanks, are being concentrated in the border areas. New batteries of Israeli heavy artillery were set up in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'at which are controlled by Israel's puppet Major Haddad. Israeli soldiers are setting up fire positions. Chairman of the Lebanese parliament Kamel al-Asad said that anti-aircraft missile installations in the Al-Biqa' Valley are purely defensive weapons. He stressed in this connection that Israel's attempts to put pressure on Lebanon and Syria are not only an encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty but also a threat to all Arabs. He said that a repulse to Israel's encroachments should become the main task of all Arab countries.

Official Spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Bassam Abu Sharif has exposed the attempts by the United States to dress up as "mediator" in the Middle East conflict. By sending its special envoy to Lebanon and Syria, he said, Washington wants to convince Arab and world public opinion that the United States, allegedly, favours the establishment of peace. It is common knowledge, however, that the Israeli planes which carry out raids on Lebanon were manufactured in the United States and they bomb Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps with U.S. blessing. In fact, Bassam Abu Sharif stressed, the United States wants to do away with the Arab forces which oppose the Camp David deal, deliver a blow at the Palestinian revolution and weaken the position of Syria and the Lebanese National Patriotic Movement.

Rome, 13 May, TASS--According to reports from Israel, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, Me'ir Vilner told the Knesset that Prime Minister Menahem Begin resorts to deception and demagogy to explain the crux of the Lebanese crisis. Me'ir Vilner said that a joint American-Israeli-Egyptian plan was elaborated after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the Middle East, providing for the intensification of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and provocation against Syria. The aim of this plan is to deal a blow at the present Syrian regime, compel it to join the separate Camp David deal and thwart the efforts to reach national conciliation in Lebanon. Me'ir Vilner demanded that Israel stops any interference in Lebanon's affairs.

A large demonstration of Jewish and Arab citizens of Israel was held in front of the Knesset building. They came from all parts of the country to express their determination to prevent an outbreak of a new Middle East war. The demonstration was dispersed by security forces which ruthlessly mistreated peace champions. Several people were wounded and many arrested.

YEVGENYEV COMMENTARY ON 'AMBITIONS' IN LEBANON

LD131850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 May 81

[Sergey Yevgenyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The more tense the situation in Lebanon becomes, the quicker there is a polarization of forces in the region by Israel and its Lebanese lackeys. The present U.S. administration supports Israel's actions openly. As WAFA put it, the United State's actions, including Philip Habib's mission, have no connection at all with establishing peace in Lebanon. On the contrary, they are aimed at justifying Israel's occupation ambitions. If we are to examine what has been written in the U.S. press recently, we can find direct affirmation of what we are saying. CBS commentator Simon, for instance, said that the planned Israeli action against Lebanon and Syria this time must be on a wide scale. This is an open encouragement for a fresh Israeli aggression.

The Soviet Union seriously works for halting Israeli aggression, for stopping U.S. interference in Arab affairs, for ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and for taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the Palestinian Resistance Movement in Lebanon. This was clearly pointed out in the recent Soviet-Libyan joint communique.

In light of the current events in Lebanon, Egypt's attitude draws attention to itself. This attitude was expressed by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali at the People's Assembly. He said that Egypt also wanted Lebanon's unity. But Mr 'Ali did not mention that the enemies of this unity are Israel and the Lebanese separatists. He said that the enemy was Syria. Proceeding from this twisted starting point, Mr 'Ali did not demand a halt to the Israeli aggression or the activity of the separatists, nor did he oppose Washington's provocative stance. He attacked the positive efforts being exerted by Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese nationalists for settling the crisis.

Thus the hypocrites in Cairo have once more exposed themselves as enthusiastic supporters for the imperialist-Zionist policy in the Middle East.

EFFORTS TO FORM ANTI-IRANIAN PACT CRITICIZED

NC132111 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Referring to the recent visits by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the Near East, the Tehran press and radio expressed concern over the imperialists' military preparations in this region.

Discussing the trips by the Western visitors, the Radio Tehran commentator said: Even though the intense activities of the United States and its associates in the Near and Middle East are undertaken within the framework of the propaganda concerning the so-called Soviet infiltration in the East, the objectives are, nevertheless, various: The United States and Britain want to crush Iran's revolution, halt the course of events in other regional countries--which are identical to the events that took place in Iran, find a "legal" excuse to justify their activities in knocking together new military blocs in this region and creating the Rapid Deployment Force, and pave the way for the delivery of large quantities of arms to reactionary regimes. The Radio Tehran commentator pointed out such such activities are to the benefit of the arms' merchants and are aimed at crushing national liberation movements in the Near and Middle East.

It should be said that this time Radio Tehran has correctly assessed the objectives and methods of the imperialists' military preparations in the Near and Middle East. In the not very distant past, the Iranian people experienced this policy and its harmful impact. As we know, in 1955, after forming the so-called Baghdad Pact with the shah's assistance, the United States and Britain drew Iran into the membership of this aggressive bloc.

However, Iran's revolution overthrew the shah's despotism and severed relations with this imperialist military pact. The leaders of the United States and Britain should have learned a lesson from this bitter experience, but the recent visits by Haig and Thatcher to the Near East show that they continue to be stricken with the imperialist obsession of building pacts. Both visitors tried to prove the need for the formation of this military bloc in the Near East.

In the said pact, Pakistan is granted special importance. Observers believe that in its strategic plans the U.S. administration has in mind a role for Pakistan that was previously played by the shah's regime in Iran. We are speaking of the role of the regional gendarme--a person who will be the devoted defender of the interests of the United States and its allies. Therefore it is not accidental that Western countries have set aside their stinginess in assisting the Pakistani regime.

In short, the intention is to establish U.S. control over the oil reserves of the Near and Middle East and to rely on reactionary regimes to fight the region's independent countries, including countries like Iran. But if in the past it was very difficult for the imperialists to form imperialist pacts in the Near East and to keep them going, it is even more difficult now for them to find countries whose leaders want to replace the defeated servants of the imperialists.

Sometimes the organizers of pacts cannot reach their objectives either by making promises or by threatening and disseminating the tale of the imaginary Soviet threat. As we know, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Near East countries, which were recently visited by high-ranking Western officials, were not prepared to support their plans on the formation of a military bloc because they feared the growing anger among their countries' social circles.

Nations reject the efforts to form military and political pacts in the Near and Middle East region since the final objective of all these efforts is to establish imperialist domination over this region of the world; these efforts to form military and political pacts do not conform with the interests of this region's countries and with the objective of preserving universal peace.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH KUWAITI MINISTER DETAILED

For a report by Shakir al-Jawahiri, which was published in the Kuwait newspaper AL-HADAF on 7 May, detailing Foreign Minister Gromyko's talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad during the Kuwaiti minister's 23-25 April visit, see page 5 of the Kuwait subsection of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 13 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

MORE REPORTAGE ON CONGO DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

Brezhnev Signs Accords

LD131326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Today in the Great Kremlin Palace a friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo was signed. The treaty was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and for the People's Republic of the Congo by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], the country's president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrades Brezhnev and Sassou-Nguesso have also signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT. During the signing of these documents there were present on the Soviet side: Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR and other officials.

On the Congolese side there were present: Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Political Bureau Responsible for Foreign Relations and minister of foreign affairs; Canille Bongu, member of the PCT Central Committee and secretary general of the Secretariat of the Chairman of the Central Committee; and other members of the party, government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Sassou-Nguesso Press Conference

LD132210 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--"The newly-free countries, struggling for the establishment of their national economies, need peace," a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today was told by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"That is why the People's Republic of the Congo supports the Soviet proposals, advanced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, for strengthening peace and detente...we also welcome all the steps to establish peace in the Indian Ocean."

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Congo, signed in Moscow during the visit, is a very important document," Denis Sassou-Nguesso said. "This treaty demonstrates excellent relations between our countries and peoples and that these relations will continue to develop successfully."

The Congolese leader stressed the Congo's interest in developing cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

Dwelling on African problems, Denis Sassou-Nguesso said that the regime of apartheid and racism in southern Africa is a disgrace for humanity. He strongly denounced the Western powers, which, disregarding world public opinion, continue to support the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. He said that "Our country gives all-round assistance to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Namibian people. We are convinced that the south of Africa will be finally liberated and the apartheid system destroyed."

Pointing out that the Congo approves all the initiatives directed at stopping the arms race, the Congolese president favored the proposal of the Organization of African Unity for turning Africa into a denuclearised zone.

"Non-aligned countries," Denis Sassou-Nguesso said, "are an influential force in the modern world." He stressed the need to intensify the anti-imperialist direction of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Congolese president highly assessed the results of the talks with the Soviet leaders. "This visit to the Soviet Union," he said in conclusion, "undoubtedly opens new promising prospects in relations between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Soviet Union."

Brezhnev Sendoff

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today flew from Moscow to Leningrad. He had come to the USSR, heading a party and state delegation, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government on an official friendship visit.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and by other officials.

REPORT ON UZBEK DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

GF140830 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] A group of Uzbek agronomists, irrigation experts and economists, who visited Mozambique some time ago, returned to the Uzbek SSR today. While in Mozambique, they endeavored to help this country tackle [word indistinct] and economic issues related to the establishment of state (?economic enterprises). The Soviet Union is extending material and [word indistinct] aid to Mozambique so as to help this country build up its economy and social life.

BRIEFS

USSR-MADAGASCAR AGREEMENT--Antananarivo, 13 May (TASS)--The further development of bilateral relations is provided for in a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, signed in the Malagasy capital. It plans for an expansion of exchanges in the fields of culture, sport, radio and television. In accordance with the protocol, there is to be an increase in the number of grants provided every year for Malagasy students to study in the USSR and also in the number of Soviet lecturers at Madagascar University. Expressing gratitude to the Soviet Union for its cooperation in training national cadres, the minister expressed great appreciation of the Soviet-Malagasy cooperation. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 13 May 81 LD]

PRAVDA DESCRIBES BREZHNEV ARRIVAL IN KIEV 9 MAY

LD131525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Cordial Meeting"]

[Text] Kiev, 9 May--This day--9 May--is always a memorable and moving one for the peoples of the land of the soviets but it is a doubly festive occasion for Kievans today: They are celebrating the victory holiday and welcoming a much-loved guest--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has arrived in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR for the celebrations marking the inauguration of the memorial complex "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War."

D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; and V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom and head of the Moscow delegation to the celebrations, arrived with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was cordially welcomed at Kiev railroad station by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP; G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom and head of the Leningrad delegation; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. The welcoming party included other Ukrainian SSR leaders, members and candidate members of the Kiev Gorkom Bureau, first secretaries of obkoms in the republic, military leaders, war veterans and distinguished people including Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor.

The welcoming party also included delegations from the USSR Ministry of Defense, headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the hero-cities and each of the Ukraine's oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's aides--CPSU Central Committee members A.M. Aleksandrov and G.E. Tsukanov and CPSU Central Committee candidate member A.I. Blatov--arrived in Kiev with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the celebrations.

On the station platform leading workers presented Leonid Ilich with the traditional bread and salt. Pioneers presented him with bouquets.

The station square was festively attired: The state flags of the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were flying and Kievans were carrying festive banners. A large billboard bore the slogan: "The Hero-City of Kiev Warmly Welcomes You, Dear Leonid Ilich!"

Comrade Brezhnev entered the square. Kievans welcomed him with a prolonged ovation and cordial greetings. The chief of the honor guard reported.

The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were played.

L.I. Brezhnev and V.V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the Soviet servicemen--infantrymen, airmen and sailors.

A motorcade left for the memorial complex. The avenues and squares of ancient yet eternally young Kiev were decked with red calico flags, billboards and Ukrainian decorations. The slogans: "Glory to the CPSU," "Long Live the USSR Constitution!," "Long Live the Valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!" and "Everything for the Good of Man and in Man's Name!" were emblazoned on buildings all along the streets. Brass bands began to play. There were smiling faces all around.

In October Revolution Square a massed choir of the republic's leading creative collectives sang songs dedicated to the Soviet fatherland, Lenin's party and the indissoluble friendship among the peoples of the USSR. The motorcade came to a halt. On behalf of the republic's working people P.I. Ivanov, milling machine team leader at the Zavod Arsenal production association, expressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sincere gratitude for his constant concern for the working class and all the Soviet people and for his unflagging activities for the benefit of world peace.

Tens of thousands of Kiev residents warmly greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev all along the route taken by the motorcade.

PRAVDA on Speech

A comparison of the speech made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, at the opening of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 in Kiev, which was published on page R3 of the 11 May Soviet Union Daily Report, with the version carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 May reveals the following variations:

On page R3 PRAVDA adds the following passage between paragraphs four and five: "In our vast land there is not a single corner, not a single Soviet family where this holiday is not being celebrated with profound, heartfelt emotion, with feelings of sacred sorrow and great patriotic pride. Yes, for all of us this holiday, permeated by the smell of gunpowder, is, as the song has it, joy with tears in our eyes.

"It is right that it is on this very day that this imposing memorial complex in memory of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War is being opened. As a man who traveled the roads of the war from beginning to end, as a participant in the fighting to liberate the Soviet Ukraine and its glorious capital, I am moved to the depths of my soul by today's ceremony."

On page R5, paragraph three, line five the PRAVDA version reads: "... and Angara, the blocks of Kamaz and..."

Brezhnev Departure

A comparison of the report on Brezhnev's departure from Kiev on 9 May, which was published on page R12 of the 11 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version carried in the 10 May issue of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, last line the PRAVDA version adds the following: "...the Leningrad delegation: A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic; members and candidate members of the Kiev Gorkom Bureau, first secretaries of the republic's obkoms, leading workers, military leaders, war veterans and leaders of public organizations.

"Among the send-off party were delegations from the USSR Ministry of Defense, headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, from the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; and from the hero-cities and oblasts of the Ukraine.

"The state anthems..."

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME COURT VIEWS CASES, ERRORS

LD111307 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] AZERINFORM--A regular plenum of the Azerbiajan SSR Supreme Court has discussed the tasks of the republic's courts in light of the 24th CPSU Congress decisions. I.I. Ismaylov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court, delivered a report.

The plenum drew attention to the need for an unswerving improvement of the quality and efficiency of work and the strict execution of the party's instructions on the resolute struggle against encroachments on socialist property, against mismanagement, bribery, speculation, distortion of data and deception, drunkenness, parasitism and the violation of labor discipline.

There was also discussion of the question of the practice of the courts' application of legislation when resolving disputes connected with the exchange of housing. The adopted resolution notes that, in the main, the judicial organs settle cases of the aforementioned category correctly and in accordance with the law. At the same time, when examining cases connected with the exchange of housing, there have been substantial shortcomings as a consequence of which the defense of citizens' rights and of the legitimate interests of state enterprises, establishments, organizations and housing bodies has not always been ensured. These defects are the result of the courts' inadequate and, at times, purely formal attitude toward the examination of these cases and of underestimating the importance of the above-mentioned disputes in the matter of improving citizens' housing and every[illegible] conditions as guaranteed by the constitution. The plenum pointed out to the courts the need for the comprehensive, full and objective investigation of all circumstances when examining cases concerning the exchange of housing.

Information on progress in the fulfillment by the republic's courts of the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Court plenum and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court plenum on the question of ascertaining facts which are of legal significance was heard. It was noted that, in the main, the courts are settling these cases correctly. At the same time, errors and omissions are still continuing to occur in their work. The plenum made it incumbent on the courts to adhere strictly to the law's requirements and to the elucidations provided in rulings for guidance.

Participating in the plenum's work were the republic's Prosecutor A.T. Zamanov, Justice Minister N.G. Yusifov and members of the academic-consultative council.

KIRGIZ SSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM APPROVES PLAN

LD120817 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Legality"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court has taken place. On the basis of the report delivered by Z. Dzhamashev, chairman of the Supreme Court, the plenum examined the question of the tasks of the republic's courts in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress. The adopted resolution noted that in implementing the program of socioeconomic development outlined by the congress, great significance is attached to strengthening socialist legality, ensuring the safekeeping of state and public property, intensifying the struggle against mismanagement, wastefulness, distortion of data and eyewash, speculation, bribery and violations of state and labor discipline. Questions of protecting the life, health and dignity of the individual and public order, of stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, parasitism, moneygrubbing and other negative phenomena and the correct settlement of civil law disputes require great attention.

The plenum made it incumbent on the republic's courts to promote to the utmost through all their activity the unconditional fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Proceeding from the party's instructions on the comprehensive approach to solving social problems, they must coordinate their activity in the prevention of crime and lawbreaking with the organs of the prosecutor's office, the MVD, labor collectives and public organizations.

The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court plan of basic measures to further raise the standard of the administration of justice in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was approved. The plenum examined a number of other questions.

LABOR OFFICIAL VIEWS PRODUCTION NEEDS, STRATEGY

LD131736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 13 May 81

["The Economic and Social Strategy of the CPSU" program with Economic Sciences Prof Leonid Alekseyevich Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems]

[Summary] "As you know comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress outlined a program for the further growth of the well-being of the Soviet people. It encompasses the most varied aspects--consumer goods and housing, living and working conditions, culture and leisure. Great importance is attributed to extending production and to improving the quality of consumer goods."

In the new 5-year plan, there will be considerable increase in the volume of production, and greater assortment and better quality in light industry goods. Among the goods in high demand are various kinds of cotton, woolen and silk cloth and clothing, knitwear, furs and leather goods. During the last 5-year plan, production of cloth increased from 10-10.7 billion sqm and there was more production of cloth with improved finishing.

"But there is still not enough cloth, especially cotton. It should be noted that a significant part of this is used in manufacturing furniture, cars and a whole range of other industrial goods. Thus, in the new 5-year plan, at the same time as production of various kinds of cloth is to be stepped up, a further task is being set--to substitute chemical fiber for natural and, as far as possible, for technical purposes."

There will be increased production and more varieties of woolen, silk and linen cloth and articles made from it. In recent years, chemical fibers were used with increasing frequency in the production of this cloth, together with special finishing materials. This rend will continue.

Development of the woolen industry has allowed production of carpets and rugs to be increased four-fold over the last three 5-year plans. "But demand for them is still not being fully satisfied." More than half of all carpets produced in the USSR are woolen and production of them is to be widened.

"Knitted goods have been in great demand lately. In 1980, 1.6 billion articles of underwear and knitwear were produced as compared with 1.4 billion in 1975. In 5 years' time, production of knitted goods will increase to 2.1 billion articles per annum and their assortment will be increased by 30 percent. This is often achieved by using chemical fibers in the articles, which also assists quality improvement.

"The clothing industry has the important task of meeting the population's demand for clothes. Production of clothing is constantly increasing and the variety is being increased every year. Nevertheless, many articles such as coats, raincoats and suits are still not satisfying customers as they are being made from outdated cloth and in dark colors. Thus the main thing here is to improve quality. As incomes are increasing, so does the people's demand for all kinds of articles of the clothing industry, but its workers are still greatly indebted to the Soviet working people."

Production of footwear is another important aspect of the light industry. In 1980, 744 million pairs of leather shoes were produced as compared with 698 million in 1975. "In recent years there have been certain changes in its variety and quality, but one cannot say yet that it satisfies the present-day, increased demands of the consumer. Thus, in the new 5-year plan, in addition to achieving an 11 percent growth in production of leather footwear, most attention must be devoted to qualitative indices."

Great attention is also to be devoted to increasing production and improving the quality of children's goods. "There are certain difficulties in performing this task."

"They are connected with the fact that many of these goods, due to their low prices, are not very profitable or even loss-making. Enterprises are now very interested in increasing their production or working on improving their quality and extending variety. This is why it is essential to work out and to implement a series of measures here to step up economic stimuli for production of children's goods."

As the standard of living is increased, people's demands grow for consumer goods such as TV sets, radios, record players, cameras and many others. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, production of such goods is to be increased by 1.4 times. In 1980, 7.5 million TV sets were produced, including 2.3 million color TV sets; and 8.5 million radios and record players were made. Production is being extended of small-size TV sets, stereo systems and pocket calculators. Everything possible is being done but there is a problem of there being too many different types of TV sets, some of which are not in demand. Some radios are not up to modern standards of sound reproduction, and their appearance could do with improvement.

Electrical appliances were becoming more important in the household. Now around 6 million refrigerators, more than 3.5 million washing machines and nearly 3 million vacuum cleaners and other household equipment are produced in the country every year. "Volumes of production of a number of articles have decreased because of reduced demand in recent years, whereas the demand for other articles is not being fully met. The technical level of many articles is still behind that of its better foreign counterparts. Not enough spare parts are produced."

The watch industry is developing rapidly. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, production of watches increased by almost 12 million, reaching 66.7 million per annum. Soviet watches have won recognition abroad and a considerable portion are produced for export while satisfying home demand at the same time. In the next few years, it is planned to increase production of electronic and electronic-mechanical watches.

Production of private means of transportation such as cars, motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles, is increasing every year. At present, private transportation comprises three-quarters of the entire pool of light vehicles in the country. Approximately 9 cars are produced per 100 families. Nevertheless there are problems stemming from lack of coordination between servicing centers and spare parts producers. The building of garage cooperatives must be improved.

The problem of storing bicycles is gradually being solved by production of folding models such as the (Kama), (Vesna-2) and others, which can be carried everywhere.

There should be more standardization of many consumer goods and rationalization of their nomenclature. In the last 5-year plan, around 60 different types of TV sets, more than 50 models of radios and record players, about 40 tape recorders and about 90 types of bicycles were being produced in the country. This led to deterioration in quality and made repairs more difficult. The Mosremelektrobytpribor association was forced to keep spare parts for more than 40,000 different models.

There is a growing demand for furniture with increased housing construction. It is not being fully met, however, even taking imports into account. In 1980, R6 billion worth of furniture was produced, but much still remains to be done.

In the seventies there was a rapid growth in production of porcelain and enamel wares, as well as glass and cyrstal articles. In the Ninth 5-Year Plan, many types of tableware were still unavailable but now this problem has been fundamentally solved.

The 11th 5-Year Plan should also see increased production of everyday chemicals, sanitary articles, gardening tools, art, sports and tourist goods. Local industries should make more use of local raw materials in producing various small items, as well as encouraging home and rural craftsmen.

Better study must be made of customer demand. In this, local soviet and party organs are to play a very important role.

CSA DATA PUBLISHED ON PROGRESS OF SPRING FIELDWORK

LD132320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published data on the progress of sowing in the past week. In this period, various summer crops were sown on 21 million hectares. This is less than was sown in the same week last year.

In the European part of the country, spring fieldwork is still lagging behind the usual dates, in places by 2 weeks. Only now is mass sowing getting under way on the middle and upper Volga, in many regions of the Urals and the Volga-Vyatka Region. Mass sowing is now beginning on fields allocated to wheat in the eastern regions of the country, in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. In general, a greater area than last year has now been sown to buckwheat, potatoes and fiber flax. In the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan, sowing of cotton has been completed. The volume of this work in the current year was particularly great. On a considerable area the cotton shoots were damaged by hail and torrential rain and had to be resown.

Further Details

LD132326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] About 57 million hectares have now been sown to summer crops by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. More than one third of this area has been sown in the past week. These facts were reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administrationn. They show that the sowing campaign continues to fall behind schedule due to unfavorable weather conditions in a number of regions. However, the rate of work is increasing considerably. In the past week alone the rate has more than doubled.

This year, judging from statistical data, the sowing of buckwheat is proceeding successfully; considerably more buckwheat has been sown on fields of the Ukraine than was the case last year. In Kazakhstan sowing of millet is proceeding at a good rate. Sowing of corn has begun in the past few days in the middle Volga region; it has been sown on about 5 million hectares in the country as a whole and a considerable area of it has been sown for grain. Sowing of soya, an important fodder crop, is under way in seven union republics, the area sown to it has increased considerably in Azerbaijan and Kirgizia. Over 1 million hectares have been planted with potatoes on the fields of the country; there has been a special increase in sowings of early table varieties which have good food qualities.

COSMOS-1269 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD080926 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 May, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1269, was launched in the Soviet Union on May 7. It has on board scientific instruments for the further exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution--100.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth (apogee)--833 km, minimum distance from the earth (perigee)--797 km, the orbit's inclination--74 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus the satellite has a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data on the performance of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating computing centre is processing the incoming information.

FURTHER REPORT ON SALYUT-6 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

LD121310 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have been working in near-earth space for two months now.

Following an extensive programme for studying the earth's natural resources and the environment, today the crew continue visual and instrument-aid observations and photography of individual zones of dry land and the world ocean. The spacemen enter the findings of their observations in the flight log or promptly send them back to ground control.

The programme for today also provides for biological experiments and physical exercises on the bicycle ergometre and comprehensive training device.

The condition of the crew is monitored continuously in order to comprehensively analyse the spacemen's health and to predict their efficiency during the orbital flight.

Yesterday, for instance, the spacemen's cardio-vascular system was examined with the help of the vacuum suit "Chibis" while the effect of hydrostatic pressure on them was simulated, and tomorrow, according to the programme, the reaction of their blood circulation to preset physical load will be studied. The physiological findings of these observations are recorded by the instruments "Polynom-2M", "Reograph", and "Betha".

According to telemetric measurements and reports from the crew, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 are functioning normally.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are in good health.